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movements of 1848-49 tax every power of the historian, for it is necessary to show the constant interdependence of a dozen intricate political, constitutional, military and national movements, each with its own peculiar antecedents and characteristics. Dr. Andrews, after disposing of the most independent of the movements, that in France, cleverly chooses Vienna as the unifying element in the course of affairs, not only in Austria but in Germany and Italy as well. In this way he brings together in perhaps their truest relations, a series of divergent and independent events, which were, however, far too intimately associated to be treated by themselves.

The peculiar excellences of Dr. Andrews' book, imply, however, some drawbacks. Its strictly logical order and studious regard for the essential will preclude, it is to be feared, any except the rather experienced reader from deriving from it what he should. He must already be somewhat familiar with the externals at least of the history of modern Europe, not because these are necessary to *understand* Professor Andrews' eminently clear and philosophical presentation, but because they serve to illustrate, reinforce and give concreteness to rather abstract statements, which will otherwise scarcely sink into the memory. The writer has, in short, done his work so completely that the mind of the reader is not aroused to the activity which leaves a lasting impression. All that is said, for example, of the "July days" is said between commas, or by way of parenthesis. Fyffe, on the other hand, and it is his great merit, uses the events to illustrate tendencies and conditions. If we would do the greatest number of readers the greatest possible good we must not altogether divorce the important from the picturesque.

*"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."*

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*The United States of America, 1765-1865.* By EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D. Cambridge Historical Series. Pp. ix, 352. Price, \$1.50. London and New York: The Macmillan Co., 1896.

To successfully compress the history of the United States, into the brief space of three hundred pages, is a task so difficult, that few of our historians would willingly undertake it. Such a work should attempt to give no more than a bird's-eye view of the field, and should pass over in silence all minor details. With this thought in mind the reviewer is at a loss to know what to say of a book in which the proportionate estimate of events is such, that considerably more than a third of its pages are devoted to the first twenty years of our history, that passes over, in a scant eighty pages, the mighty period beginning

with the discussion over the new Constitution and ending with the "accession" of Jackson to the throne of power, and that covers the remaining years, including, of course, the struggle over slavery and the Civil War in the hundred that are left. That Professor Channing's book is lacking on the side of perspective must be one of the faults connected with this uneven treatment of different periods.

Professor Channing, however, has written so readable an account of the causes of the Revolution, and of the social conditions out of which it took its rise, that one may well overlook the faults that are so conspicuous in his later chapters. It is pleasing to note, too, in this age of newspaper warfare, that so little space is given to the mere details of battles. Instead of the usual account of the fights and skirmishes of the Revolution we have an interesting comparison of the military qualifications of the American and British leaders, and an estimate of the character of the contest, wherein, while due credit is given the importance of foreign aid to the cause, Professor Channing ascribes the successful issue to the genius of our generals and the courage of our soldiers. Furthermore, we welcome the emphasis that is placed upon the fact that the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is English and not French.

Space is lacking to do more than note the author's failure to adequately describe the economic importance of the formative period from 1815 to 1840, in which we include the growth of the West to political power; to draw attention to the appreciative treatment of the slavery discussions, with their attendant evil, the bullying war with Mexico; and to add that the chapter devoted to the Civil War is a well condensed narrative. Three excellent maps accompany the text.

Of errors of statement we have noted several, but in a general work they are unavoidable. The printer is no doubt responsible for making Lee move the resolution of independence on June 17, and for changing the time of the postponement of its consideration from three weeks to two (p. 86). But we fear he can hardly be held accountable for putting the events of Arnold's treason in the year 1779 (p. 95).

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*Guide to the Study of American History.* By EDWARD CHANNING and ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Pp. xvi, 471. Price, \$2.15. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1896.

The syllabi issued for the students in the American history courses at Harvard University have been well known and highly esteemed for several years. To these syllabi, revised and adapted to their new purpose, Professors Channing and Hart have prefixed a series of brief